

Hoosier Justice at Nuremberg Timeline

April 12, 1945	President Franklin D. Roosevelt dies from a massive cerebral hemorrhage. Vice President Harry Truman is sworn in as president.
April 30, 1945	Hitler commits suicide in a Berlin bunker.
May 2, 1945	President Truman appoints U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson as Chief U.S. Prosecutor for the Nazi war crime tribunals.
May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders unconditionally.
July 7, 1945	Robert Jackson suggests the Palace of Justice at Nuremberg for the location of the trials of Nazi war criminals.
August 6, 1945	Atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Japan.
August 8, 1945	The London Agreement is signed by the Allies creating the International Military Tribunal (IMT), therefore, authorizing the prosecution of Nazi war criminals.
August 9, 1945	Atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Japan.
September 2, 1945	Japan signs the "Instrument of Surrender," marking the end of WWII.
October 19, 1945	IMT indicted twenty-four Nazi leaders for conspiracy to wage aggressive war, crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Some of the defendants included Herrman Goring, Rudolf Hess, Wilhelm Keiter, and Ernst Kaltenbrunner.
November 20, 1945	The IMT trial of the major war criminals begins.
October 1, 1946	Verdicts handed down by the IMT – eleven of the defendants are sentenced to death.
February 8, 1947	Indictment filed in Flick Trial (one of the "Subsequent Proceedings" in which Indiana Supreme Court Justice Frank N. Richman served), later amended on March 18, 1947. The indictment charged Friedrich Flick and associates with slave labor, among other things.
April 19, 1947	Flick Trial begins.
May 3, 1947	Indictment filed in I.G. Farben Trial (presided over by Curtis G. Shake, Indiana Supreme Court Justice). I.G. Farben was a German chemical conglomerate. The charges included preparing to wage aggressive war and slave labor.
August 27, 1947	Farben Trial begins.
December 22, 1947	Flick Trial ends – Flick was sentenced to seven years in prison, an associate received a sentence of five years, another a sentence of one and one-half years, and the remaining two defendants were acquitted.
July 30, 1948	Farben Case ends – thirteen defendants were found guilty and given sentences ranging from one to eight years.
April 13, 1949	Sentences handed down in the last of the Nuremberg "Subsequent Proceedings." In total, 142 of the 185 defendants charged were found guilty of at least one charge.